

Boston, April 29. 10 P. M.  
A telegraphic dispatch from here this morning announcing that the Hon. Daniel Webster had left New York in the early train for Boston, a large concourse of people assembled this afternoon in the immediate vicinity of the Revere House, under the expectation that he would address his fellow-citizens on the great questions of the day. At five o'clock, about the time the New York cars were expected, the crowd had greatly increased in numbers, there being not much less than five thousand persons assembled.

At a quarter past five o'clock, an open barouche, drawn by two horses, was seen coming up the street, which contained Mr. Webster, Mr. Choate, and one or two other distinguished gentlemen. He was received with repeated cheers.

After the cheering had subsided, Benjamin Curtis, Esq., in behalf of the citizens of Boston, addressed Mr. Webster in a brief, but highly complimentary speech, in which he alluded to the course which Mr. W. had recently taken in the Senate on the exciting questions which were still before the country for settlement.

As soon as Mr. Curtis had concluded his remarks, Mr. Webster rose from his seat in the barouche to receive the signature of the cheering crowd. Unfortunately for the purposes of the press, as well as for the public generally, the so-called accommodations for hearing, were of such a limited, ill-contrived and wretched character, that not more than one fourth of Mr. Webster's audience could hear distinctly his remarks, notwithstanding the remarkable and well known clearness of his enunciation.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.  
Mr. Webster commenced by observing that he was so glad to be in the attempt to settle the great and exciting questions which were now agitating the country, from one extreme to the other, sufficient progress had not been made to secure a perfect reconciliation of conflicting interests; but still there was ground to indulge the hope that an adjustment, satisfactory to every section of our wide and diversified Union, would yet be made.

He then appreciated the kind congratulations of his fellow-citizens—fully appreciated the declaration that they did not come here as partisans. This was not the place nor the time to discuss party questions. He had in his own humble way made an effort to conciliate—to calm that excited state of feeling which agitated the public mind of the North and of the South—and to restore to the Federal government the ability to conduct its affairs, as heretofore, with effective unity. It could not be concealed, for the fact was evident to all, that it was out of the power of Congress to legislate for the general interests of the whole country, until such measures should first be adopted which would have a direct tendency to allay that excitement which all patriots must deprecate.

In this condition of things—in this peculiar situation of affairs—he had thought that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had approved of all honest endeavors to allay existing dissensions, and that public sentiment everywhere, irrespective of locality, would approve the efforts such as he, Webster, had made. He trusted that in these expectations he should not be disappointed; but, however that might be, it was his intention to persevere in the course of pacification which he had commenced, regardless of consequences, so far as related to him personally.

Under no circumstances would he give the slightest countenance to local agitations which threatened, in his opinion, to give to the Union a "Maine" in its tone of feeling, and to the country a "Maine" in its tone of action. "before I give countenance to any agitations of this kind." When he returned to his seat in the Senate, he should take the earliest occasion to express his opinion fully on this and kindred subjects.

There was, he regretted to say, the greatest degree of prejudice and misrepresentation existing in the public mind, in reference to many questions now before Congress. He would mention, for example, that concerning the surrender of fugitive slaves.—There were obligations imposed upon every officer of the Federal government—obligations imposed by the sanctity of an oath—which could not be disregarded nor slightly performed. Agreeable duties required him to perform; but when disagreeable duties had to be discharged, in opposition to strong personal feelings, then it was that the faith and virtue of the public officer were tried.

The question now was, whether old Massachusetts—intellectual in character—the highest moral sentiments—rigid in her sense of justice—State that has never severed from the path of rectitude and honor—whether she would in this her day of trial, stand to the truth as it existed, against not merely temptation, but against her own prejudices. She had conquered a sterile soil and an unfriendly climate. She had conquered every body's prejudices, and the question now to determine was, whether she would conquer her own. This was the question which he had not stepped backwards—he had abandoned no old positions. He had undertaken to restore peace where distraction reigned—to pour oil on the troubled waters—to make the people realize the peril of their situation, and by inculcating a true spirit of compromise and concession, avert all threatening dangers. He did not wish to see this great confederacy of States surrounded together by new, solid, and strong as those common to those which had kindled hearts together. What he most desired to see was an all-prevailing love of our glorious Union, which should be felt as warmly in the North as in the South—in the cold granite hills of New England, as in our far off possession on the Pacific.

There was very much enthusiasm manifested during the delivery of Mr. Webster's speech, owing, probably, to the disadvantages under which the speaker labored, in not being able to hear distinctly. Besides, the people were very much annoyed by the rattling of a cart, loaded with iron, which, it is said, was engaged by one of Mr. W.'s free soil friends, to make as much noise as possible, in order to drown his speech as possible. We spoke about twenty minutes. When he commenced speaking, bonquets were showered upon him by the fair inmates of the Revere House, who occupied every window, and whose gay and lovely appearance lent a peculiar charm and grace to the whole scene.

Capt. Sutter—The First Settler.  
We find the following notice of this pioneer in California enterprise, in the San Francisco correspondence of the Rochester American:

Capt. Sutter, from his name being associated with the first discovery of the gold, and from the frequent recurrence of "Sutter's Fort" and "Sutter's Mill" in the papers, has come to be regarded as a prominent and very influential name in the West. He is a native of Switzerland, and was educated in the military school of the French service, and fought for Charles Xth in the revolution of July, 1830. Soon afterwards he emigrated to California, where he was naturalized under the Mexican laws, and became a large landholder living in a kind of State in the midst of a large rancho, with an ample supply of squaws, and exercising the jurisdiction of life and death at pleasure over the aboriginal natives. Meanwhile, for twelve or sixteen years, his wife and children have been living secluded in Switzerland, whence they are now expected soon to rejoin him in California. He is a short, stout, thick-set man, with grey hair, and a splendid iron grey moustache, and what most people might call a fine gentlemanly manner, but "fond of a social glass,"—nay, several of them at a time—easily fuddled, and when fuddled easily led into the commission of any act, even of those involving his most valuable rights of property. He is a man whom everybody likes, and nobody in particular respects, and almost the last man in California who ought to be made its Governor.

DETERMINED TO GO TO CALIFORNIA.—A company bound for California, from Cincinnati, in the steamer Jessup, were joined by a female in male attire.—She was not detected until almost ready to start, when she was discovered, and proved to be one of the company. She had expatiated with her husband against going, but he, being determined, she resolved to accompany him and share his fortune. So, ye Benedictus, California bound, who go against your wives' consent, look out that you do not find yourselves in their agreeable company on ship-board, *volens volens*.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Mr. Boutwell is the name of the officer who arrested Mr. Bulloch, the absconding cashier of the Railroad Bank of Savannah. In the list of passengers by the Cambria we observe "Mr. Boutwell and Friend." Verily there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

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